## **CLAIMS**

- 1. A PTFE tube comprising external roots and peaks, which tube is obtainable from a non-convoluted tube having an original wall thickness  $W_0$  and an internal diameter ID by a process in which a region of the tube is thinned to provide external convolutions with a root wall thickness  $W_1$ , characterised in that the convoluted PTFE tube has an improved resistance to permeation of greater than 7.6% by comparison with the non-convoluted tube, the comparison being made between tubes of (i) equal internal diameter ID; and (ii) equal weight of PTFE per unit length.
- 2. A PTFE tube as claimed in claim 1 wherein the improved resistance to permeation by comparison with the non-convoluted tube is greater than 10%.
- A PTFE tube as claimed in any preceeding claim wherein the improved resistance to permeation by comparison with the non-convoluted tube is greater than 20%.
- 4. A PTFE tube as claimed in any preceding claim wherein the improved resistance to permeation by comparison with the non-convoluted tube is greater than 30%.
- 5. A PTFE tube as claimed in any preceeding claim wherein the improved resistance to permeation by comparison with the non-convoluted tube is greater than 60%.
- 6. A PTFE tube as claimed in any preceeding claim having a smooth internal

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- 7. A PTFE tube as claimed in any preceding claim, which tube is obtained from a non-convoluted tube having an original wall thickness W<sub>0</sub> and an internal diameter ID by a process comprising:
- 1. subjecting the PTFE tube to a deformation force at a temperature at or above the gel transition temperature of PTFE to produce constrained convolutions having a thinned wall W<sub>1</sub>; and
- 2. cooling the PTFE tube to below the gel transition temperature whilst continuing to constrain the deformations having the thinned wall  $W_1$  until the convolutions having the thinned wall  $W_1$  have become stable.
- 8. A PTFE tube as claimed in any preceding claim, which on heating to above its gel transition temperature without a restraining force in place returns to within 20% of the tubes original wall thickness W<sub>0</sub> but will not do so below the gel transition temperature.
- 9. A method of producing a PTFE tube comprising external roots and peaks from a non-convoluted tube having an original wall thickness  $W_0$  comprising:
- 1. subjecting the PTFE tube to a deformation force at a temperature at or above the gel transition temperature of PTFE to produce constrained convolutions having a thinned wall W<sub>1</sub>; and
- 2. cooling the PTFE tube to below the gel transition temperature whilst continuing to constrain the deformations having the thinned wall  $W_1$  until the convolutions having the thinned wall  $W_1$  have become stable.



- 10. A method of producing a PTFE tube as claimed in claim 9, wherein the tube is placed on a mandrel and a helical tool comprising a leading end and a following end is rotated relative to the mandrel at a speed such that the leading end applies a deformation force at above the gel transition temperature and the following end applies a restraining force until the temperature has dropped below the gel transition temperature and the convolutions have become stable.
- 11. A method as claimed in claim 10 wherein the mandrel is a plane cylindrical mandrel.
- 12. A method as claimed in claims 10 or 11 wherein the following end of the helical tool is maintained at a temperature below the gel transition temperature.
- 13. A method as claimed in any of claims 9 to 12 wherein  $W_1$  is less than 25% of  $W_0$ .
- 14. A method as claimed in claim 13 wherein  $W_1$  is about 20% of  $W_0$ .
- 15. A hose assembly comprising a PTFE tube as claimed in any of claims 1 to 8, a braid and one or more end fittings.
- 16. Use of a PTFE tube as claimed in any of claims 1 to 8 in a hose assembly for the purpose of improving the resistance to permeation of said hose assembly.
- 17. Use of a PTFE tube as claimed in any of claims 1 to 8 for the manufacture of a hose assembly intended to have improved resistance to permeation.
- 18. A method comprising passing a fluid through a PTFE tube or hose assembly under a pressure greater than atmospheric pressure characterised in that the fluid is passed through a PTFE tube as claimed in any of claims 1 to 8 or the hose

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assembly as claimed in claim 15.